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Proposed Management and Development Plan

for Les Mason State Recreation Area

and

Preliminary Environmental Review

FG-N-176

April 1984

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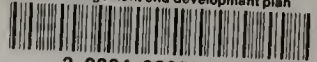
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Contributors and Sources



## INTRODUCTION

The 1983 Montana State Legislature appropriated interest funds from the Coal Tax Trust Account for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to purchase 7.5 acres of property on Whitefish Lake for a State Recreation Area. This purchase was approved in October, 1983 by the Fish and Game Commission and in December, 1983 by the State Board of Land Commissioners. The purchase will be completed in July 1985. Development funding for the site will be requested from the 1985 State Legislature so that improvements can be made to accommodate public use. To protect the site and its users and neighbors, development must occur before the public is allowed to use it. If funding is approved, Les Mason State Recreation Area will be open to the public for the summer of 1987, possibly sooner.

## BACKGROUND OF PURCHASE

In 1982, citizens from Kalispell and Whitefish, Montana submitted a coal tax park application to the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, requesting the State Legislature's consideration of purchasing a site named Les Mason Memorial Park for the Montana State Park System. This purchase would be made with interest money from the coal tax trust fund for parks. This proposal was also submitted to the 1981 Legislature but was not funded at that time.





In April 1983, the Legislature passed House Bill 83, which appropriated money for statewide coal tax park acquisitions. This included the purchase of the Les Mason area on Whitefish Lake for a total of \$675,000; \$350,000 of this money coming from the coal tax trust fund and \$325,000 coming from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

After the legislative session, overlapping jurisdictions required both the State Fish and Game Commission and the Board of Land Commissioners to approve the acquisition. Section 87-1-209 of the Montana Code provides that the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks may acquire lands "... with the consent of the Commission and in the case of land acquisition involving more than 100 acres of \$100,000 in value, the approval of the State Land Commissioners...."

The proposed purchase was taken before the Fish and Game Commission of June 8, 1983 and was approved. A lawsuit was prepared on behalf of the Whitefish Lake Water Quality Association which protested their not being properly notified of the acquisition and that an environmental analysis had not been done. The Department prepared a Preliminary Environmental Review and held a public meeting in Whitefish on July 28, 1983.

On August 5, 1983, the Fish and Game Commission withdrew its former approval of the acquisition pending completion of the PER process. On October 24, 1983 the Commission gave approval to



proceed with the acquisition after reviewing the PER. Public notice and private mailings to all interested parties were provided in advance of the Commission meeting. No opposition to the acquisition was expressed either in writing or at the meeting. The only public comment at the meeting was from supporters of the acquisition.

The State Board of Land Commissioners approved the acquisition at their December 19, 1983, Helena meeting. No opposition was expressed at the meeting. Support for the purchase was expressed by citizens who traveled from Whitefish.

#### Site Description

The Les Mason site contains approximately 7.5 acres which includes about 500 feet of Whitefish Lake frontage. Whitefish Lake is popular for swimming, fishing and boating. The area is a sloping site with some sections heavily wooded and others having interspersed open spaces. The site is located on "Gaines Point," a location on Whitefish Lake which has been very popular for picnicking for at least two generations of local residents.

#### Public Comment

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks gained a considerable amount of information regarding public preference for development and management of the Les Mason site as a result of the public



hearing on the PER addressing the purchase. In addition to letters and testimony submitted by private citizens, a petition signed by 320 people was circulated by a group known as "People for a Peaceful Park." That petition stated, in part,

"We, the undersigned, request that the park be a peaceful and serene area for family outings and water recreation. Since the mix of motor boats and swimmers is dangerous, we request that the new park be used for picnicking, swimming, and non-motorized watercraft. We also recommend walking paths as access to the shoreline instead of a road.

We are concerned that the park be properly supervised and closed at an appropriate hour. There should be no overnight camping."

Public comments for the draft Proposed Management and Development Plan and Preliminary Environmental Review should be sent to:

Mr. Don Hyyppa

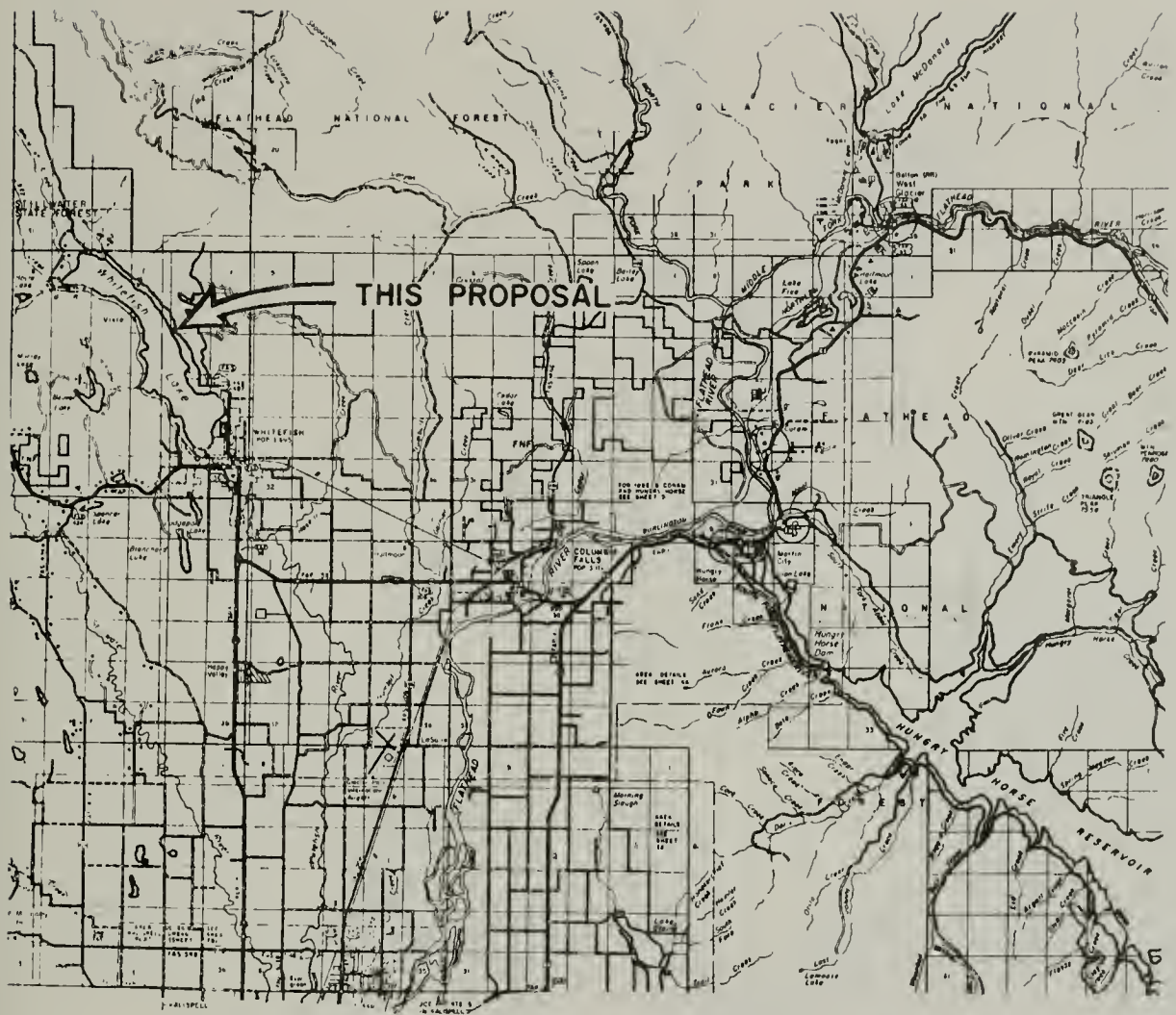
Parks Division Administrator

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

1420 East Sixth Avenue

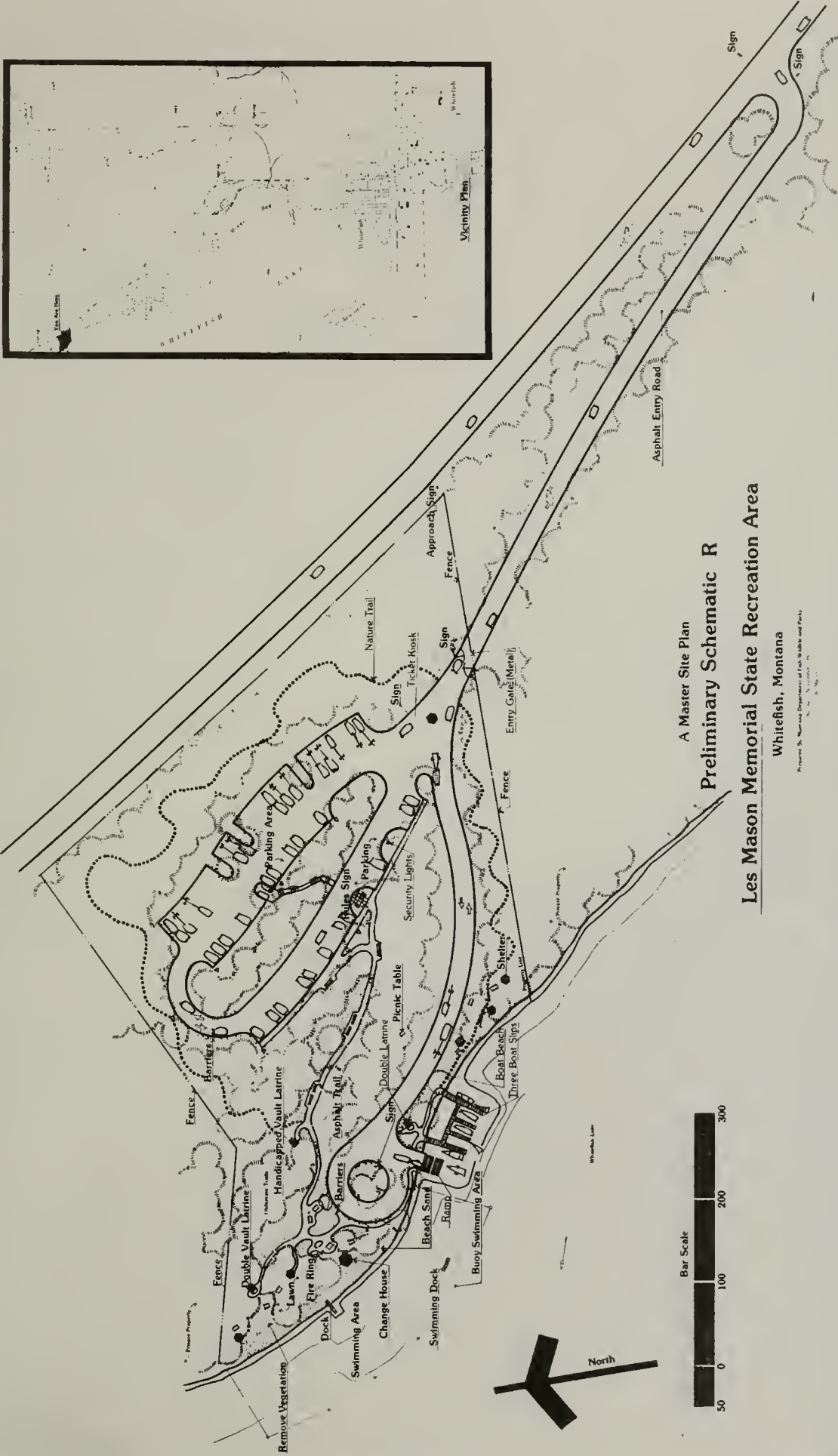
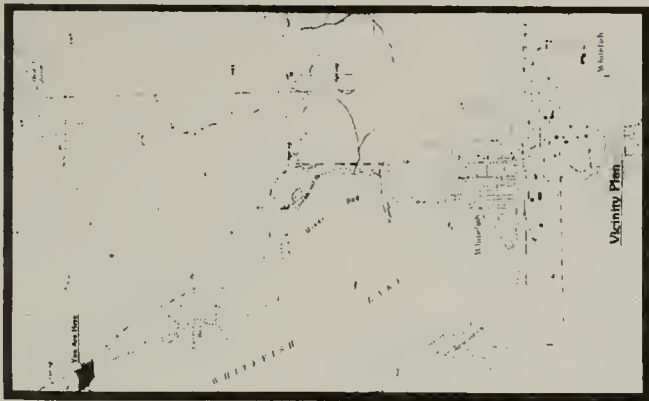
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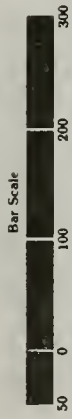






A Master Site Plan  
**Preliminary Schematic R**  
**Les Mason Memorial State Recreation Area**  
 Whitefish, Montana

Prepared by: Natural Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
 Date: 11/10/00

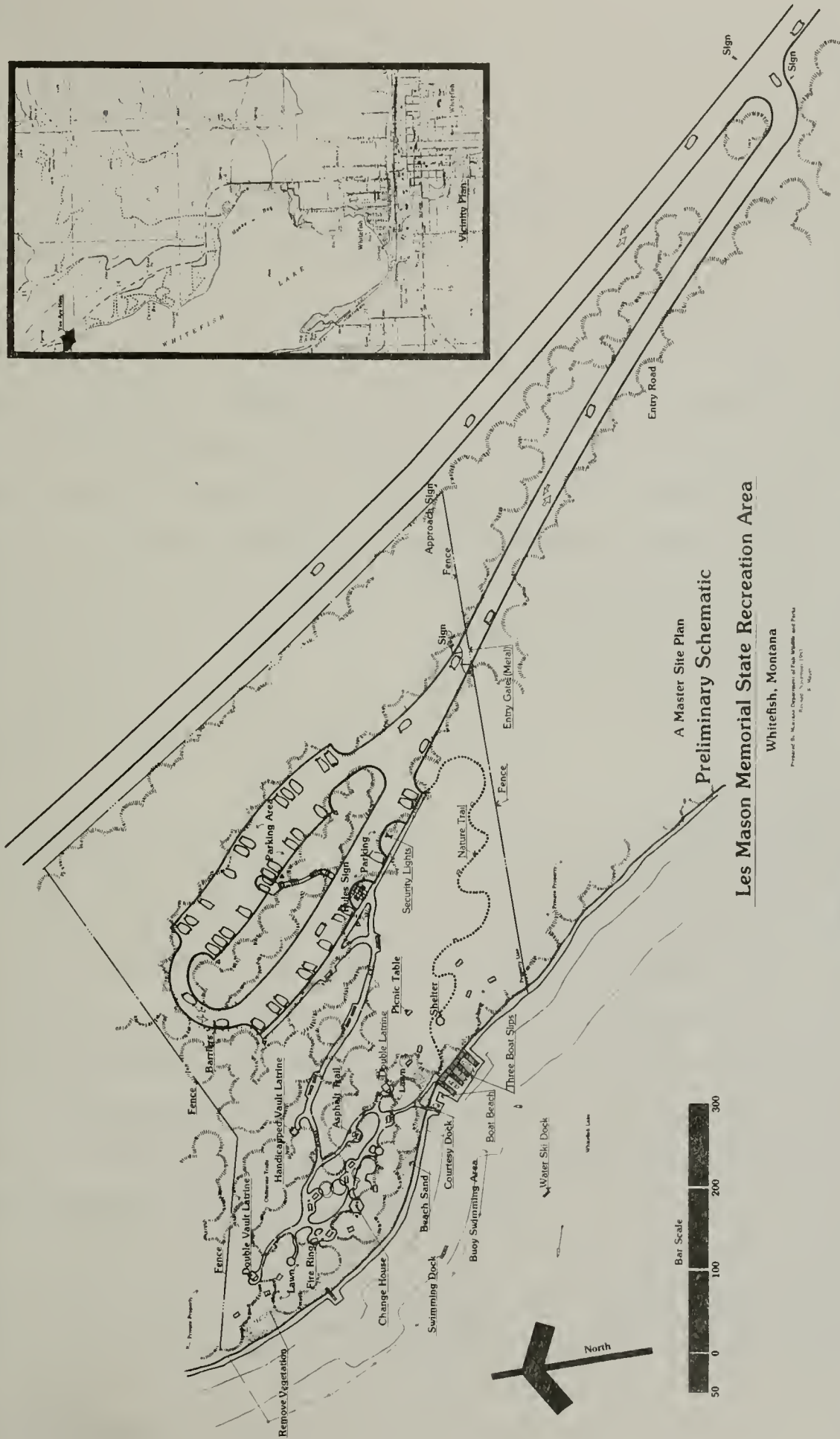


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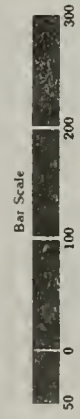




A Master Site Plan  
Preliminary Schematic

Les Mason Memorial State Recreation Area  
Whitefish, Montana

Prepared by: M. J. and Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Reviewed by: M. J. and Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Date: 10/15/83



SHEET: 1



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Project No.	1048
Approved By	
Date of Title	10/15/83
Author	
Checked By	
Drawn By	
Scale	As Shown
Date	10/15/83



## Site Management and Development

The proposed management and development of Les Mason State Recreation Area is as follows:

Vehicle access to Les Mason SRA will be from the County road which connects to Lakeshore Drive. A paved oval-shaped parking area for approximately 60 vehicles will be provided around 300 feet from the lake shore. In Alternative B, access to the lake will be on paved footpaths shaped for wheel chair access. In Alternative A, the lake will also be accessible via the road going to the boat ramp. Road and parking area surfaces, as well as footpaths and picnic table pads and camp grill pads will be paved to minimize erosion and maintenance.

Overnight camping will be prohibited. The site will be open for day-use only, approximately from 10 a.m. through 9 p.m. The boundary will be securely fenced and the single entrance gated. Day-use fees will be collected to offset maintenance costs. The area will be supervised by a park attendant when open and closed daily. Security lighting will be provided in the parking area. It is anticipated the site will receive an estimated 40,000 visitor days annually, averaging 280 visitors per day during the peak season from June through September.

There will be no on-site sewage disposal. Sealed vault latrines will be installed with wastes pumped regularly and disposed of



lawfully. If, in the future, a sanitary sewer system is installed in the vicinity and park use warrants it, modern flush toilets may be constructed. Latrines will be provided at least 200 feet from the lakeshore, near the parking area and beach area. At least one will be accessible to handicapped people. Garbage cans will be provided, and litter will be cleaned up on a regular maintenance schedule.

Park facilities will include picnic grills and tables, some with shelters. A group-use picnic area will be provided. The beach will be improved for swimming, with a bouyed-off area, maintained lawn or sand, a change house and a swim dock.

In Alternative B, boat access to the site will be from the lake only. Boats will be allowed to dock at the site away from the swim area. Launching of small craft hand carried from the parking lot will be allowed. No boat ramp facilities will be provided. In Alternative A, a boat ramp will be provided which would be suitable for motorboats and deep-keeled sailboats.

A nature trail may be developed to interpret the site's natural and historical features.

Public recreation use regulations of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks will be enforced at Les Mason State Recreation Area.





PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

For the Proposed Management and Development of Les Mason State Recreation Area.

I. Descriptions of Proposed Actions: Development and Management of Les Mason State Recreation Area.

- A. In accordance with the 1983 State Legislature's appropriation to purchase Les Mason State Recreation Area and if development funding is approved by the 1985 State Legislature, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks proposes to develop and manage the site according to Alternative B and as follows:

Les Mason State Recreation Area will be developed and managed to provide primarily for non-motorized recreation use of Whitefish Lake and shoreline. Limited motorboat recreation will be accommodated. Natural features of the site will be conserved for public use and enjoyment. No boat ramp will be provided.

- B. This proposal will be reviewed by the public during the spring of 1984 and the Department will consider public comments in making revisions which may be necessary.



- C. The Department will prepare a request for funding for the development and management of Les Mason SRA.

II. Environmental Impact of Proposed Alternative and Alternative Not Recommended

A. Physical Environment

1. Wildlife Survey

- a. Present situation. The area does not appear to be winter range for white-tailed deer although deer do frequent it. It appears that the habitat would support ruffed grouse, though no sign of grouse is present. Songbirds and small mammals like red squirrels, mice, shrews, weasels, and possibly snowshoe hares are likely inhabitants of the area.
- b. Impact. Effects on wildlife species due to either proposed alternative are anticipated to be minor and acceptable. Noise and dust will disrupt wildlife species present during the construction of the proposed development. Alternative A (boat ramp) would result in more habitat being covered by asphalt.



Increased presence of human visitors will change wildlife usage of the site.

2. Fish

a. Present situation. The Whitefish Lake fishery is comprised primarily of lake trout, cutthroat trout and northern pike. Native species present in the lake are: westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, pigmy whitefish, mountain whitefish, large-scale sucker, long-nose sucker, squawfish and peamouth. Other species present include: lake trout, kokanee salmon, lake whitefish, northern pike, red-side shiner. Species occurring occasionally in Whitefish Lake are: brook trout, yellowstone cutthroat, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, black bullheads and sculpins. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks annually plants 50,000 cutthroat trout and 300,000 kokanee salmon.

b. Impact. There will be no anticipated adverse effects on the fish species in Whitefish Lake due to either proposed alternatives. Public



use of the site will provide additional fishing opportunities on the lake.

3. Water Quality, Quantity, Distribution

- a. Present situation. Whitefish Lake is a natural oligotrophic lake with surface area of 548.6 acres and average depth of 42.7 meters. Two mountain creeks, Swift Creek and Lazy Creek, provide inflow for the lake and the Whitefish River provides outflow. The lake is classified as A-1 water quality which is a very high rating. Many cabin and homesites line the lakeshore. Some of these have septic tanks which may have leakage into the lake. Some site owners have sand-trap water systems from which they draw their drinking water from the lake.
  
- b. Impact. No significant impact from the proposed action is anticipated to have long-term adverse effects on the water quality, quantity, or distribution of Whitefish Lake. Impact of Alternative A to the extent that it encourages motorized use of the lake will have the potential to impact water quality through oil and gas spillage.





During the peak season, water near the recreation area may have a slightly increased turbidity level from recreationists using the lake to swim and boat. Facility development will be designed to accommodate water run-off, so it can filter into the gravel rather than run into the lake. The Department will work with the Whitefish County Water and Sewer District to minimize impacts of any future proposed sanitary facilities. At this time neither alternative contains such facilities, but rather self-contained fiberglass vault latrines which will be pumped regularly.

#### 4. Soil Quality

- a. Present situation. The soil in the area of the site is classified as Forest Service land type 28 which is distric eutrochrept sandy, skeletal frigid. This type of soil has high permeability rates with widely spaced drainage patterns. The surface layer is 9 inches thick, brown, gravelly, silt loam. The upper subsoil is 6 inches thick, firm, yellow-brown, very gravelly loam. The lower subsoil is loose, yellow-brown, extremely



gravelly, coarse, sandy loam. The substratum is loose, yellow-brown, stratified sand and gravel.

Management implications for this type of soil are that it has high-bearing strength, short time of compaction hazard, and is a slow-sediment producer. Lands with this type of soil may have shallow rooted trees with potential for windthrow. Soil displacement of the volcanic ash surface would tend to reduce the water-nutrient holding capacity.

In Alternative B minor impacts to the soil will occur due to the compacting from lakeshore and the disruption of the soil for the parking lot. In the boat ramp Alternative A, a much greater area of soil would be disturbed. A road, 60 feet wide, would be necessary to slope the boat-ramp access suitably. The ramp itself would cover at least 50 feet of lakeshore.

b. Impact.

5. Vegetation, Cover, Quality, Aesthetics



- a. Present situation. The site habitat types appear to be western red cedar/greencup-beadily. The largest trees are Douglas fir and western red cedar, with an average diameter of 12-14 inches. Most of the trees are smaller, suggesting a relatively young stand. A few large stumps scattered through the area indicate it may have been logged at some time in the past.

Tree species present include: grand fir, Douglas fir, spruce, larch, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western red cedar, aspen, paper birch and cottonwood. The understory consists of maple, serviceberry, snowberry rose, buffalo berry, thimbleberry, dogwood, willow, dogbane, and black twin berry. Wildflowers include: pathfinder, twin-flower, false solomon's seal, and others.

- b. Impact. In Alternative B, some vegetation will be destroyed in order to construct roads, paths, etc. Disturbed areas which are not surfaced will be re-seeded with native grasses. The beach area will be seeded with bluegrass because of its use-resistant



nature. In Alternative A, much more vegetation would be disturbed to provide space for the boat ramp and access road. Shoreline vegetation manipulation in both alternatives will be minimal, only that necessary for proposed facilities.

6. Air Quality

- a. Present situation. Air quality in this vicinity is not considered to be very high. The total suspended particulate annual average monitored in Whitefish is between 60 and 65 micrograms per cubic meter. This is above national secondary standards for particulates but below state standards. The air quality around the lake probably is better than in the town of Whitefish. The particulate levels are high in the summer from heavy traffic and high in the winter from wood smoke.
  
- b. Impact. The development of the site and management as a recreation area will have a minor effect on air quality levels. Alternative A would have a slightly greater





impact on air quality from additional vehicles with boat trailers.

7. Unique, Endangered, Fragile or Limited Environmental Resources

a. Present situation. At this time, there are no known unique, endangered, fragile or limited environmental resources at the Les Mason Memorial site.

b. Impact. The proposed actions have no anticipated effect on any known unique, endangered, fragile or limited environmental resources at the site.

8. Historical and Archeological

a. Present situation. The Montana Historical Society, Historic Preservation Office conducted a cultural resource file search on the Les Mason property during the spring of 1984 to determine the presence or absence of any archeological or historical remains. The search indicated no cultural resources are recorded in the area of concern. An archeologist was hired under contract to make



a surface investigation of the site. No cultural manifestations of a prehistoric nature were found.

b. Impact. No impacts to historical or archeological resources are anticipated.

9. Demands on Environmental Resources

a. Present situation. At present the site is under private ownership. The site is accessible by a County road connecting to East Lakeshore Drive or through other private property north of the site. At present, two latrines, a picnic table and a floating dock exist on site and public access is by owner permission only. A steep, primitive road parallels the north boundary of the site. No man-made energy sources such as electricity or gas-powered generators are present on the site.

b. Impact. Development of the site will limit access to the site to the County road south of the property. Access from the north County road will be blocked by a boundary fence. The existing steep road on the north



boundary will be blocked by this fence, preventing vehicle access to the lake. Existing man-made structures will be removed during development. The number of people using the site will be limited by the size of the parking lot, and if necessary, at a later date controlled through the issuance of a limited number of day-use passes.

B. Human Population

1. Distribution and Density of Population

- a. The 1980 census reported that the Whitefish division of Flathead County had a population of 7,698. This included 3,695 people within the city limits of Whitefish. The suburban Whitefish population has grown at an accelerated rate. Between 1974-1976, the population increased 16 percent. Population growth within the city of Whitefish was 4.7 percent for the same period. If this trend continues, the population of the suburbs will exceed that of Whitefish. Population projections for 1990 in the region anticipate an increase of 2,500 people. Several condominium projects are developing around



Whitefish Lake in conjunction with the Big Mountain Ski Area.

- b. Impact. The proposed actions will have no anticipated impact on the region's population other than to provide additional recreational space and facilities. This will assist residents with both their own recreational needs and those of tourists who are an important dimension of the area's economy. A boat ramp could increase the amount of boat use on Whitefish Lake. The proposed actions will impact adjacent landowners by increasing traffic on the public roads leading to the site and by attracting more people to recreate on Whitefish Lake near their property. Additional noise, nuisance, and littering can be expected, but Department management should minimize these impacts.

2. Geographical and Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity

- a. The City of Whitefish is geographically located 60 miles from Montana's northern border with Canada. The City and its immediate vicinity are situated around the southern end of Whitefish Lake. Two miles





north of the community rises the Whitefish Mountain Range whose foothills provide extensive forest lands that support active timber harvest programs. The Flathead Valley extending to the south and east of the community provides gentle rolling agricultural terrain. The elevation of the City is 3,030 feet above sea level. The climate is moderate with temperatures averaging from a high of 70 to 85 degrees to a low average of 40 to 45 degrees from June to September. The Whitefish area has an average growing season of 108 days with an average annual rainfall of 15.07 inches. Average yearly snowfall is 101.4 inches.

The Whitefish community boasts a major downhill ski resort, golf course, recreational and tourist facilities, AMTRAK and the Whitefish Lake State Recreation Area. Two major public events include an annual winter carnival and summer power boat regatta.

- b. Impact. The proposed action should compliment the region's cultural uniqueness



and diversity by providing additional recreational access to the lake.

3. Industrial and Commercial Activity

a. Whitefish is a growing community developing primarily in response to tourism, seasonal housing, and recreational developments. The City's industrial businesses are few; the retail, service, and resort businesses are also relatively few. The residential and housing area is large in comparison to the commercial industrial area.

b. The proposed action should compliment the commercial activity in the area through providing a public recreation attraction on Whitefish Lake.

4. Access to and Quality of Recreational Activities

a. Present situation. Recreation sites within a 20-mile radius of Whitefish include:

1. U.S. Forest Service (federal)

Tally Lake

6 miles west of Whitefish on U.S. 93,  
then 15 miles west on Forest Road 113



36 camp units, fishing, picnicking,  
boating

Upper Stillwater Lake

T33N, R24W, S23  
2 camp unit, boating

Red Meadow Lake

31 miles northwest of Columbia Falls on  
Forest Road 210  
1 camp unit, fishing, picnicking

2. Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
(state)

Blanchard Lake Fishing Access Site

2 miles south of Whitefish on U.S. 93,  
then 3 miles west on County Road  
fishing, boating

Boot Jack Lake Fishing Access Site

11 miles northwest of Whitefish on U.S.  
93, then 4 miles south and 1 mile north  
on County Road  
boating, fishing

Kokanee Bend Fishing Access Site

3 miles south of Whitefish on U.S. 93,  
then 5 miles east, then 2 miles south on  
U.S. 2, then 3 miles west on County Road  
boating, fishing

Skyles Lake Fishing Access Site

3½ miles west of Whitefish on U.S. 93  
fishing, boating

Whitefish State Recreation Area

1 mile west of Whitefish on U.S. 93  
camping, boating, fishing, swimming,  
shallow-water boat ramp

Whitefish Satellite Fishing Access Site

on Whitefish Lake  
boat access only, fishing



3. Flathead County Park and Recreation

Eagle Point

T31R22S4

Description: A near cliff and beach

Water body: Whitefish Lake

Site factors: Only accessible by foot or boat

Scenery: Excellent

Topography: Cliff, too steep for development

Vegetation: Fir, larch forest

Development potential: Maintain existing docks, or sell

Lazy Bay

T31R22S5

Description: A swamp area on north Whitefish

Water body: Whitefish Lake, Lazy Creek

Site factors: There is an unimproved boat ramp on Lazy Creek

Scenery: Average

Topography: Low swampy area

Vegetation: Marsh grass, cattails, brush

Development potential: A bird study, fishing access point could be developed

Rest Haven

T31R22S4

Description: A sliver of hillside, sandwiched between two roads

Water body: Near (100 yards of) Whitefish Lake

Site factors: Poor site between two roads, poor access, little usable land

Scenery: Poor

Topography: Hillside

Vegetation: Fir trees, brush

Development potential: Sell

4. City of Whitefish

Riverside Park

Location: Fifth Street and Whitefish River

Size: Two acres serving 800 persons

Park type: Neighborhood playground





Facilities: Swings, slides, tennis courts, picnic area

City Beach

Location: East of Whitefish Lake outlet  
Size: Two acres serving 800 persons  
Park type: Community park  
Facilities: Swim area, shallow water, boat ramp, boating area, picnic area, playground equipment

Memorial Field

Location: Fourth Street and Pine  
Size: Ten acres 400 persons  
Park type: Neighborhood playground  
Facilities: Baseball field, tennis courts, football field, playground area

Soroptomists Park

Location: Woodland Place and Minnesota Avenue  
Size: .75 acres serving 400 persons  
Park type: Play lot  
Facilities: Neighborhood children's park facilities

Tennis Courts

Location: South Side of Highway 93 across from the golf course  
Size: Two acres serving 800 persons  
Park type: Neighborhood playground  
Facilities: Tennis courts

5. Public Schools

Whitefish Elementary  
Whitefish Junior High School  
Whitefish High School  
Olncy

6. Commercial Recreation Sites

Bay Creek Ranch KOA - camping  
Bay Point - boat rental, cottages, condo's  
Birch Harbor  
Greenwood Mobile Terrace - camping  
Kamp Karefree - marina  
Viking Lodge - marina, beach, motel, boat ramp



Winnakee Cottages

7. Other sites

Whitefish Lake Golf Course  
Big Mountain Ski Resort  
Star Meadow Dude Ranch

- b. Impact. There is no anticipated adverse impact on the above recreational sites due to either the proposed action (Alternative B without a boat ramp or the boat ramp Alternative A). Both alternatives could increase public visitation to the Whitefish area including use of the above-mentioned sites. Citizens have expressed desires for another boat ramp on Whitefish Lake, claiming the other sites with boat ramps are crowded for parking and do not provide a deep-enough ramp for larger motorboats and sailboats. The Department recognizes this expressed need, but does not feel that the Les Mason site is suitable for a boat ramp because of the site's topography, soil stability, size, and possible conflicts with adjacent residents and other site users.

5. Local and State tax base and tax revenues

- a. Present situation. County taxes for the Les Mason property in 1982 totalled \$3,625.39.



b. Impact. These taxes will continue to be paid until State ownership occurs. At that time, the site will be removed from the County tax base resulting in an estimated \$3,000 loss to the County. Under State ownership, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks will continue to pay fire, sewer, and school district assessments.

6. Transportation networks and traffic flows

a. Present situation. The Les Mason property is located about four miles north of the City of Whitefish. The property abuts the paved East Lakeshore Drive (Montana Highway 487). The property can be visited by walking, bicycling, or driving in a private vehicle. No mass transportation is available to the site.

b. Impact. Proposed access to the Les Mason site will be through the County road which connects to East Lakeshore Drive. Parking will be provided on site. When the site is opened to the public, traffic flow on East Lakeshore Drive can be expected to increase during high use periods in the summer months.



This increase is anticipated to be about 300 vehicles per day from June through September. The boat ramp alternative would likely increase site usage by 30 vehicles per day.

7. Demands for Government Services

- a. Present situation. Few to no government services are required at the Les Mason site presently.
- b. Impact. The proposed action will require an increase in management services by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. When the site is opened to the public, it will require the employment of day-use fee collection and maintenance personnel. Garbage service will be contracted and provided at least weekly. Increased Fish, Wildlife and Parks warden patrols and sheriff patrols will be necessary to enforce area laws and regulations.

8. Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals





- a. Present situation. Two local government park and recreation plans exist for the Whitefish area.

Flathead County Parks and Recreation  
Management and Development Objectives

1982 through 1992

The future plans of the County Recreation Department are described in the above document as follows:

"Flathead County Parks and Recreation must place acquisition of suitable park land as a prime importance for the Whitefish region.

The possible acquisition of the Whitefish Softball Complex would rank highest in land acquisition importance. In the past the only practical way of helping Parks and Recreation for the Whitefish area, has been to assist in funding several projects in Whitefish and surrounding area. At this time, many people in Whitefish feel that the County has neglected the Whitefish area. This is due partly to the fact that there is simply no



County park land in the Whitefish area suitable for development. With the acquisition of new park land in Whitefish, the County could remedy the past park development inadequacy in the Whitefish area. The possibilities of a joint City-County park system in the Whitefish area must be examined by the Flathead County Parks and Recreation. The projected growth of the Whitefish area will present more park and recreation problems than the City can cope with. Therefore, interaction between City and County must take place to assure adequate parks and recreation facilities."

Whitefish Parks and Recreation Plan, 1980

Flathead Regional Development Office

This plan was prepared by the Flathead Regional Development Office for the Whitefish City-County Planning Board and the City of Whitefish. As of summer 1983, an abridged version of the plan was in the final stages of adoption by both bodies. The Les Mason property is just outside the City of Whitefish Planning Area.



b. Impacts. The proposed action will provide additional public recreational land and facilities for Flathead County and Whitefish area residents and visitors. The slope and vegetation of the site as well as public comment received on the development preclude its use as a softball complex. The proposed action should complement the objectives of both plans. The development and management proposal will be sent to government offices responsible for the plans to solicit comments which would coordinate the proposed action with their objectives.

III. The following agencies or groups have been sent copies of the Proposed Plan and Preliminary Environmental Review and asked to comment:

Governor Ted Schwinden

Mr. Dennis Hemmer, Commissioner, Department of State Lands

Dr. John Drynan, Director, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

Mr. Leo Berry, Director, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Dr. Jack Stanford, University of Montana Biological Station

Flathead Board of County Commissioners

Flathead County Parks and Recreation



The City of Whitefish

The City of Kalispell

Kalispell Chamber of Commerce

Whitefish Chamber of Commerce

Flathead Regional Development office

Whitefish Basin Project

Whitefish Advisory Park Board

Whitefish County Water and Sewer District

Whitefish Rotary Club

Flathead National Forest

Big Mountain Ski Area

Big Mountain Sewer District

Ptarmigan Village

Montana Environmental Information Center

Montana Environmental Quality Council

Senator Robert Brown

Senator Matt Himsel

Mr. Jon L. Heberling

Mr. Van H. Gilchrist

Mr. Martin Gilman

Mr. Dean Jellison

#### IV. Contributors and Sources

##### A. Contributors





The following people contributed to the preparation of the proposed plan and Preliminary Environmental Review.

Jim Flynn, Director, DFWP

Don Hyyppa, Administrator, Parks Division, DFWP

Tom Hay, Regional Supervisor, Kalispell, DFWP

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Dick Weckwerth, Regional Wildlife Manager, Kalispell, DFWP

Jim Vashro, Regional Fish Manager, Kalispell, DFWP

Dick Mayer, Chief, Design and Construction Bureau, DFWP

Jerry Jones, Director, Flathead County Parks and Recreation

Tim Wiershum, District Conservation Office, Soil Conservation Service

John Coefield, Air Quality Bureau, DHES

Abe Horpestad, Water Quality Bureau, DHES

Dr. Jack Stanford, University of Montana, Yellow Bay Biological Station

Archeologist Steve Aaberg

## B. Sources

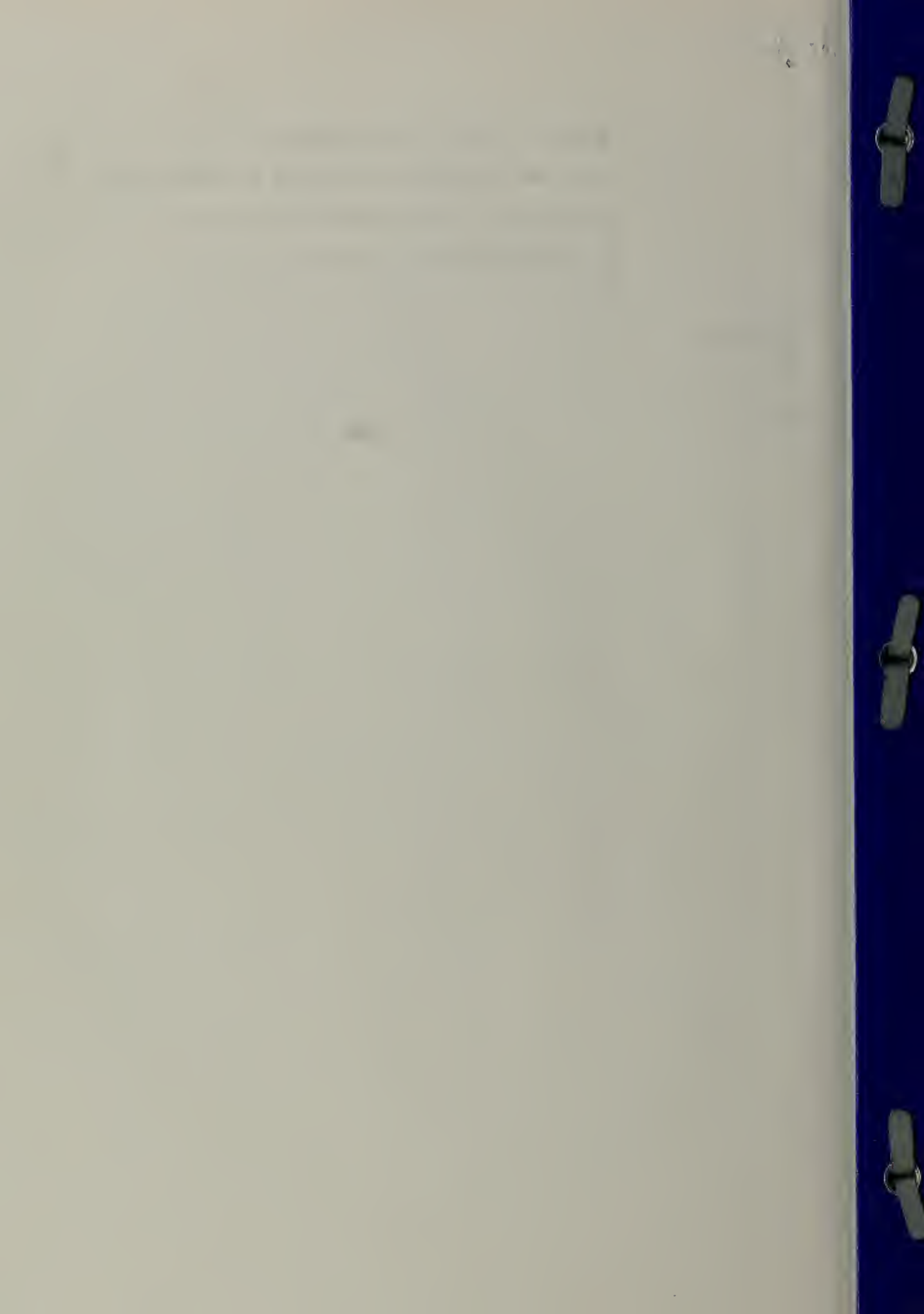
1. Flathead County Tax Assessor
2. Coal Tax Park Proposal, 1983, DFWP
3. Flathead County Parks and Recreation Management and Development Objectives 1982 through 1992



4. Whitefish Parks and Recreation Plan
5. Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Files
6. Preliminary Environmental Review for the Purchase  
of Les Mason State Recreation Area

Appendix

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